

(XXX<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

THE

(No. 1516.)

57

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 29, 1774.

*The following Piece, wrote by the Rev. Dr. JONATHAN SKIPLEY, late bishop of St. Asaph, was intended to have been spoken on the bill for altering the charter of the colony of the Massachusetts-bay; and is now exhibited to the public for their perusal: It is the whole of the pamphlet, save an advertisement that preceded the work, which we thought needless to insert.*

**I**T is of such great importance to compose or even to moderate the diffension, which subsist at present between our unhappy country and her colonies, that I cannot help endeavouring, from the faint prospect I have of contributing something to so good an end, to overcome the inexorable reluctance I feel at uttering my thoughts before the most respectable of all audiences.

The true object of all our deliberations on this occasion, which I hope we shall never lose sight of, is a full and cordial reconciliation with North America. Now I own, my lords, I have many doubts whether the terrors and punishments we hang out to them at present are the surest means of producing this reconciliation. Let us at least do this justice to the people of North America to own, that we can all remember a time when they were much better friends than at present to their mother country. They are neither our natural nor our determined enemies. Before the stamp-act, we considered them in the light of as good subjects as the natives of any county in England.

It is worth while to enquire by what steps we first gained their affection, and preserved it so long; and by what conduct we have lately lost it. Such an enquiry may point out the means of restoring peace, and make the use of force unnecessary against a people, whom I cannot yet forbear to consider as our brethren.

It has always been a most arduous task to govern distant provinces, with even a tolerable appearance of justice. The viceroys and governors of other nations are usually temporary tyrants, who think themselves obliged to make the most of their time; who not only plunder the people, but carry away their spoils, and dry up all the sources of commerce and industry. Taxation in their hands, is an unlimited power of oppression; but in whatever hands the power of taxation is lodged, it implies and includes all other powers. Arbitrary taxation is plunder authorised by law: it is the support and the essence of tyranny; and has done more mischief to mankind, than those other three scourges from heaven, famine, pestilence and the sword. I need not carry your lordships out of your own knowledge, or out of your own dominions, to make you conceive what misery this right of taxation is capable of producing in a provincial government. We need only recollect that our countrymen in India have, in the space of five or six years, in virtue of this right, destroyed, starved, and driven away more inhabitants from Bengal, than are to be found at present in all our American colonies; more than all those formidable numbers which we have been nursing up for the space of two hundred years, with so much care and success, to the astonishment of all Europe. This is no exaggeration, my lords, but plain matter of fact, collected from the accounts sent over by Mr. Hastings, whose name I mention with honour and veneration. And, I must own, such accounts have very much lessened the pleasure I used to feel in thinking myself an Englishman. We ought surely not to hold our colonies totally inexcusable for wishing to exempt themselves from a grievance, which has caused such unexampled devastation; and, my lords, it would be too disgraceful to ourselves, to try so cruel an experiment more than once. Let us reflect, that before these innovations were thought of, by following the line of good conduct which had been marked out by our ancestors, we governed North America with mutual benefit to them and ourselves. It was a happy idea, that made us first consider them rather as instruments of commerce than as objects of government. It was wise and generous to give them the form and the spirit of our own constitution; an assembly in which a greater equality of representation has been preserved than at home; and councils and governors, such as were adapted to their situation, though they must be acknowledged to be very inferior copies of the dignity of this house, and the majesty of the crown.

But what is far more valuable than all the rest, we gave them liberty. We allowed them to use their own judgment in the management of their own interests. The idea of taxing them never entered our heads. On the contrary they have experienced our liberality on many public occasions: we have given them bounties to encourage their industry, and have demanded no return but what every state exacts from its colonies, the advantages of an exclusive commerce, and the regulations that are necessary to secure it. We made requisitions to them on great occasions, in the same manner as our princes formerly asked benevolence of their subjects; and as nothing was asked but what was visibly for the public good, it was always granted; and they sometimes did more than we expected. The matter of right was neither disputed, nor even considered. And let us not forget that the people of New England were themselves, during the last war, the most forward of all in the national cause; that every year we voted them a considerable sum, in acknowledgment of their zeal and their services; that in the preceding war, they alone enabled us to make the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by furnishing us with the only equivalent for the towns that were taken from our allies in Flanders; and that in times of peace, they alone have taken from us six times as much of our woollen manufactures as the

whole kingdom of Ireland. Such a colony, my lords, not only from the justice, but from the gratitude we owe them, have a right to be heard in their defence; and, if their crimes are not of the most inexcusable kind, I could almost say, they have a right to be forgiven.

Put in the times we speak of, our public intercourse was carried on with ease and satisfaction. We regarded them as our friends and fellow-citizens, and relied as much upon their fidelity as on the inhabitants of our own country. They saw our power with pleasure; for they considered it only as their protection. They inherited our laws, our language, and our customs; they preferred our manufactures, and followed our fashions with a partiality that secured our exclusive trade with them more effectually than all the regulations and vigilance of the custom-house. Had we suffered them to enrich us a little longer, and to grow a little richer themselves, their men of fortune, like the West-Indians, would undoubtedly have made this country the place of their education and resort. For they looked up to England with reverence and affection, as to the country of their friends and ancestors. They esteemed and they called it their home, and thought of it as the Jews once thought of the land of Canaan.

Now, my lords, consider with yourselves what were the chains and ties that united this people to their mother-country with so much warmth and affection, at so amazing a distance. The colonies of other nations have been discontented with their treatment, and not without sufficient cause; always murmuring at their grievances, and sometimes breaking out into acts of rebellion. Our subjects at home, with all their reasons for satisfaction, have never been entirely satisfied. Since the beginning of this century we have had two rebellions, several plots and conspiracies; and we ourselves have been witnesses to the most dangerous excesses of sedition. But the provinces in North America have engaged in no party, have excited no opposition; they have been utter strangers even to the name of whig and tory. In all changes, in all revolutions, they have quietly followed the fortunes and submitted to the government of England.

Now let me appeal to your lordships as to men of enlarged and liberal minds, who have been led by your office and rank to the study of history. Can you find in the long succession of ages, in the whole extent of human affairs, a single instance, where distant provinces have been preserved in so flourishing a state, and kept at the same time in such due subjection to their mother country? My lords, there is no instance; the case never existed before. It is perhaps the most singular phenomenon in all civil history; and the cause of it well deserves your serious consideration. The true cause is, that a mother country never existed before, who placed her natives and her colonies on the same equal footing; and joined with them in fairly carrying on one common interest.

You ought to consider this, my lords, not as a mere historical fact, but as a most important and invaluable discovery. It enlarges our ideas of the power and energy of good government beyond all former examples; and shews that it can act in a gravitation at the greatest distances. It proves to be a demonstration that you may have good subjects in the remotest corners of the earth, if you will but treat them with kindness and equity. If you have any doubts of the truth of this kind of reasoning, the experience we have had of a different kind will entirely remove them.

The good genius of our country had led us to the simple and happy method of governing freemen, which I have endeavoured to describe. Our ministers received it from their predecessors and for some time continued to observe it; but without knowing its value. At length, presuming on their own wisdom, and the quiet dispositions of the Americans, they flattered themselves that we might reap great advantages from their prosperity by destroying the cause of it. They chose in an unbecoming hour to treat them as other nations have thought fit to treat their colonies; they threatened and they taxed them.

I do not now enquire whether taxation is matter of right; I only consider it as matter of experiment: for surely the art of government itself is founded on experience. I need not suggest what were the consequences of this change of measures. The evils produced by it were such as we all remember and still feel. We suffered more by our loss of trade with them, than the wealth flowing in from India was able to recompense. The bankruptcy of the East-India company may be sufficiently accounted for by the rapine abroad and the knavery at home; but it certainly would have been delayed some years, had we continued our commerce with them in the single article of tea. But that and many other branches of trade have been diverted into other channels, and may probably never return into their own old course. But what is worst of all, we have lost their confidence and friendship; we have ignorantly undermined the most solid foundation of our own power.

In order to observe the strictest impartiality, it is but just for us to enquire what we have gained by these taxes as well as what we have lost. I am assured that out of all the sums raised in America the last year but one, if the expences are deducted, which the natives would else have discharged themselves, the net revenue paid into the treasury to go in aid of the sinking fund, or to be employed in whatever public services parliament shall think fit, is eighty-five pounds. Eighty-five pounds, my lords, is the whole equivalent, we have received for all the hatred and mischief, and all the infinite losses this kingdom has suffered during that year in her disputes

with North America. Money that is earned so dearly as this, ought to be expended with great wisdom and economy. My Lords, were you to take up but one thousand pounds more from North America upon the same terms, the nation itself would be a bankrupt. But the most amazing and most alarming circumstances are still behind. It is that our case is so incurable, that all this experience has made no impression upon us. And yet, my Lords, if you could but keep these facts, which I have ventured to lay before you, for a few moments in your minds, (supposing your right of taxation to be never so clear) yet I think you must necessarily perceive that it cannot be exercised in any manner that can be advantageous to ourselves or them. We have not always the wisdom to tax ourselves with propriety; and I am confident we could never tax a people at that distance, without infinite blunders, and infinite oppression. And to own the truth, my lords, we are not honest enough to trust ourselves with the power of shifting our own burdens upon them. Allow me therefore to conclude, I think unanswerably, that the inconvenience and distress we have felt in this change of our conduct, no less than the ease and tranquillity we formerly found in the pursuit of it, will force us, if we have any sense left, to return to the good old path we trode in so long, and found it the way of pleasantness.

I desire to have it understood, that I am opposing no rights legislature may think proper to claim: I am only comparing two different methods of government. By your old rational and generous administration, by treating the Americans as your friends and fellow-citizens, you made them the happiest of human kind; and at the same time drew from them, by commerce, more clear profit than Spain has drawn from all its mines; and their growing numbers were a daily increase and addition to your strength. There was no room for improvement or alteration in so noble a system of policy as this. It was sanctified by time, by experience, by public utility. I will venture to use a bold language my lords; I will assert, that if we had uniformly adopted this equitable administration in all our distant provinces as far as circumstances would admit, it would have placed this country for ages, at the head of human affairs in every quarter of the world. My lords, this is no visionary or chimerical doctrine. The idea of governing provinces and colonies by force is visionary and chimerical. The experiment has often been tried and it never has succeeded. It ends infallibly in the ruin of the one country or the other, or in the last degree of wretchedness.

If there is any truth, my lords, in what I have said, and I most firmly believe it is, let me recommend to you to resume that generous and benevolent spirit in the discussion of our differences, which used to be the source of our union. We certainly did wrong in taxing them: when the stamp-act was repealed, we did wrong in laying on other taxes, which tended only to keep alive a claim, that was mischievous, impracticable and useless. We acted contrary to our own principles of liberty, and to the generous sentiments of our sovereign, when we desired to have their judges dependent on the crown for their stipends as well as their continuance. It was equally unwise to wish to make the governors independent of the people for their salaries. We ought to consider the governors, not as friars intrusted with the management of our interest, but as the servants of the people, recommended to them by us. Our ears ought to be open to every complaint against the governors; but we ought not to suffer the governors to complain of the people. We have taken a different method, to which no small part of our difficulties are owing. Our ears have been open to the governors and shut to the people. This must necessarily lead us to countenance the jobs of interested men, under the pretence of defending the rights of the crown. But the people are certainly the best judges whether they are well governed; and the crown can have no rights inconsistent with the happiness of the people.

Now, my lords, we ought to do what I have suggested, and many things more, out of prudence and justice to win their affection, and to do them public service.

If we have a right to govern them, let us exert it for the true ends of government. But, my Lords, what we ought to do, from motives of reason and justice, is much more than is sufficient to bring them to a reasonable accommodation. For thus as I apprehend, stands the case. They petition for the repeal of an act of parliament, which they complain of as unjust and oppressive. And there is not a man amongst us, not the warmest friend of administration, who does not sincerely wish that act had never been made. In fact, they only ask for what we wish to be rid of. Under such a disposition of mind, one would imagine there could be no occasion for fleets and armies to bring men to a good understanding. But, my lords, our difficulty lies in the point of honour. We must not let down the dignity of the mother country; but preserve her sovereignty over all the parts of the British empire. This language has something in it that sounds pleasant to the ears of Englishmen, but is otherwise of little weight. For sure, my lords, there are methods of making reasonable concessions, and yet without injuring our dignity. Ministers are generally fruitful in expedients to reconcile difficulties of this kind, to escape the embarrassments of forms, the competitions of dignity and precedence; and to let clashing rights sleep, while they transact their business. Now, my lords, on this occasion can they find no excuse, no pretence, no invention, no happy turn of language, not one colourable argument for doing the greatest service, they can ever render to their country? It must be something more than incapacity that makes men barren of expedients at such a season as this. Do, but for once

remove this impracticable stateliness and dignity, and treat the matter with a little common sense and a little good humour, and our reconciliation would not be the work of an hour. But after all, my lords, if there is any thing mortifying in undoing the errors of our ministers, it is a mortification we ought to submit to. If it was unjust to tax them, we ought to repeal it for their sakes; if it was unwise to tax them, we ought to repeal it for our own. A matter so trivial in itself as the three-penny duty upon tea, but which has given cause to so much national hatred and reproach, ought not to be suffered to subsist an unnecessary day. Suit the interest, the commerce, and the union of this country and her colonies, be all of them sacrificed to have the credit of one imprudent measure of administration? I own I cannot comprehend that there is any dignity either in being in the wrong, or in persisting in it. I have known friendship preserved, and affection gained, but I never knew dignity lost, by the candid acknowledgement of an error. And, my lords, let me appeal to your own experience of a few years backward (I would not mention particulars, because I would pass no censures and revive no unpleasant recollections) but I think every candid minister must own, that administration has suffered in more instance than one, both in interest and credit, by not choosing to give up points that could not be defended.

(To be continued.)

#### WARSAW, July 9.

ADVISED from Panticz say, that from fifteen to twenty thousand men have taken arms there, resolved to defend their liberty at the price of their blood; and that a number of foreign officers waited only an opportunity of signalizing their bravery for its preservation.

#### LONDON, August 2.

The Spanish and Dutch fleets, it is said, have orders to bombard the city of Algiers in conjunction, unless the city agrees to reasonable conditions.

Great preparations are making by the king of Sardinia for taking possession of Corsica, which is ceded to him by the young king of France, in order to which the duke of Salaparuta is to proceed with fourteen sail of the line preparing at Cagliari, and a number of land-forces.

A general battle is expected between the Russian and Turkish armies in the neighbourhood of Varna, which the former is determined to attack.

#### Extract of a letter from Seville, July 1.

A large armament is well known to be intended for the West Indies, but on what expedition cannot be known, as the officers are commanded to keep their orders an inviolable secret. The utmost diligence is used in fitting out the ships here and the whole fleet will sail as soon as 8000 troops are embarked.

It is said, that a courier arrived with dispatches yesterday from Sir Murray, his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, said to be relative to a pacification, now in great forwardness between the Russians and Turks.

It is now generally believed that as soon as the present East-India charter expires, the trade to that country will be laid open, and the territorial revenues be appropriated to the exigencies of the state.

Administration are determined to put the exportation of provisions from Ireland to the foreign colonies in the West Indies under some restrictions.

Many people marvel at the silence of Mr. Wilkes upon the American affairs, while the whole world reveres the bishop of St. Asaph for his spirit and orthodox doctrine. A few such bishops might save church and state.

Five thousand people have embarked at Greenock, since the month of March, for America.

Orders are sent to the Tower for forty tons of half-pence and farthings to be struck off immediately, for exportation to New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, where copper currency is very much wanted.

The Hope, Howard, from London, for Maryland, is on shore at Hungers; but it is hoped that her cargo will be saved.

#### BOSTON, September 12.

The hon. Mrs. Gage lady of his excellency the governor, arrived in town last evening, from New-York.

#### Extract of a letter from Gov. Hutchinson, dated London, July 8, 1774.

"I let the tea be paid for by, or in behalf of the town, as soon as may be; and I hope you will do as much to promote this as possible. I find myself every where to have more weight than I could expect, and the prospect of your speedy relief to be fairer every day; if finally obtained, I shall think it one of the most happy circumstances of my life."

On Friday last the selectmen of Boston, waited on his Excellency General Gage with the following address:

#### May it please your Excellency,

THE selectmen of Boston, at the earnest desire of a number of gentlemen of the town and country, again wait on your Excellency to acquaint you, that since our late application, the apprehensions of the people, not only of this, but of the neighbouring towns are greatly increased by observing the designs of erecting a fortress at the entrance of the town; and of reducing the metropolis in other respects, to the state of a garrison. This, with complaints lately made of abuse from some of the guards, posted in that quarter, afflicting and forcibly detaining several persons who were peaceably passing in and out of the town, may discourage the market people from coming in with their provisions as usual, and oblige the inhabitants to abandon the town. This event we greatly deprecate, as it will produce miseries which may hurry the province into acts of desperation. We should therefore think ourselves happy if we could satisfy the people that your Excellency would suspend your present design, and not add to the distresses of the inhabitants occasioned by the port bill, that of garrisoning the town.

JOHN SCOLLY, chairman of the committee,

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

#### GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you lately applied to me respecting my ordering some cannon to be placed at the entrance of this town, which you term the erecting a fortress, I so fully expressed my sentiments, that I thought you were satisfied the people had nothing to fear from that measure, as no use would be made thereof, unless their hostile proceedings should make it necessary; but as you have this day acquainted me that their fears are rather increased, I have thought proper to assure you, that I have no intention to prevent the free egress and regress of any person to and from the town or reducing it to the state of a garrison, neither shall I suffer any under my command to injure the person or property of any of his majesty's subjects. But as it is my duty, so it shall be my endeavour to preserve the peace, and promote the happiness of every individual. And I earnestly recommend to you, and every inhabitant, to cultivate the same spirit; and I heartily wish they may live quietly and happily in the town.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1774.

THOS. GAGE.

To the gentlemen selectmen of the town of Boston.

To his Excellency the Hon. Thomas Gage, captain-general, and commander in chief of his majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay.

#### May it please your Excellency,

THE county of Suffolk being greatly, and in their opinion justly alarmed at the formidable appearance of hostility now threatening his majesty's good subjects of this county, and more particularly of the town of Boston; the loyal and faithful capital of this province; beg leave to address your excellency, and represent that the apprehensions of the people are more especially increased by the dangerous design, now carrying into execution, of repairing and manning the fortifications at the fourth entrance of the town of Boston, which, when completed, may at any time be improved to aggravate the miseries of that already impoverished and distressed city, by intercepting the wonted and necessary intercourse between the town and country, and compel the wretched inhabitants to the most ignominious state of humiliation and vassalage, by depriving them of the necessary supplies of provisions for which they are chiefly dependent on that communication: we have been informed that your excellency, in consequence of the application of the selectmen of Boston, has indeed disavowed any intention to injure the town in your present manoeuvres, and expressed your purpose to be for the security of the troops, and his majesty's subjects in the town; we are at a loss to guess, may it please your excellency, from whence your want of confidence in the loyal and orderly people of this county could originate; a measure so formidable carried into execution from a pre-conceived, though causeless jealousy of the insincerity of his majesty's troops and subjects in the town, deeply wounds the loyalty, and is an additional injury to the faithful subjects of this county, and affords them a strong motive for this application.

We therefore intreat your excellency to desist from your design, assuring your excellency that the people of this county are by no means disposed to injure his majesty's troops; they think themselves aggrieved and oppressed by the late acts of parliament, and are resolved, by divine assistance, never to submit to them, but have no inclination to commence a war with his majesty's troops, and beg leave to observe to your excellency, that the ferment now excited in the minds of the people is occasioned by some late transactions, by seizing the powder in the arsenal of Charlestown, by withholding the powder lodged in the magazine of the town of Boston from the legal proprietors, insulting, beating, and abusing passengers to and from the town by the soldiery, in which they have been encouraged by some of their officers, putting the people in fear, and menacing them in their nightly patrols into the neighbouring town, and more particularly by the fortifying the sole avenue by land into the town of Boston.

In duty therefore to his majesty, and to your excellency, and for the restoration of order and security to this county, we, the delegates from the several towns in this county, being commissioned for this purpose, beg your excellency's attention to this our humble and faithful address, assuring you that nothing less than an immediate removal of the ordinance, and restoring the entrance into that town to its former state, and an effectual stop of all insults and abuses in future, can place the inhabitants of this county in that peace and tranquillity in which every free subject ought to live.

His excellency was waited on to know if he would receive the committee with the above written address, but desiring he might have a copy of it in a private way, that so when he received it from the committee he might have an answer prepared for them, he was accordingly furnished with a copy. His excellency then declared that he would receive the committee on Monday at twelve o'clock.

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1774.

The congress, taking the aforesaid into consideration,

#### Resolved unanimously,

That this assembly deeply feels the suffering of their countrymen in the Massachusetts-bay, under the operation of the late unjust, cruel, and oppressive acts of the British parliament; that they most thoroughly approve the wisdom and fortitude with which opposition to these wicked ministerial measures has hitherto been conducted, and they earnestly recommend to their brethren a perseverance in the same firm and temperate conduct as expressed in the resolutions determined upon at a meeting of the delegates for the county of Suffolk, on Tuesday the 6th instant, trusting that the effects of the united efforts of North America in their behalf, will carry such conviction to the British nation of the unwise, unjust, and ruinous policy of the present administration, as quickly to introduce better men and wiser measures.

#### Resolved unanimously,

That contributions from all the colonies for supplying the necessities and alleviating the distresses of our brethren at Boston, ought to be continued, in such manner, and so long as their occasions may require.

Sept. 15. The governor's answer to the address of the county of Suffolk.

#### Gentlemen,

I Hoped the assurances I gave the selectmen of Boston on the subject you now address me, had been satisfactory to every body. I cannot possibly intercept the intercourse between the town and the country; it is my duty and intent to encourage it; and it is as much inconsistent with my duty and intent to form the strange scheme you are pleased to suggest of reducing the inhabitants to a state of humiliation and vassalage, by stopping their supplies; nor have I made it easier to effect this, than what nature has made it. You mention the soldiers insulting, beating and abusing passengers as a common thing; an instance perhaps may be given of the bad behaviour of some disorderly soldiers; but I must appeal to the inhabitants of both town and country for their general good behaviour, from their first arrival to this time.

I would ask what occasion there is for such numbers going armed in and out of the town, and through the country in an hostile manner? Or why were the guns removed privately in the night from the battery at Charlestown?

The refusing submission to the late act of parliament, I find general throughout the province; and I shall lay the same before his majesty.

We have received from Worcester the recantation of John Chandler, Esq; and forty-two others of the protesters against the proceedings of that town, which gave such just cause of offence to the public; as also the acknowledgement of six justices of that county, for having aspersed the people in an address to general Gage.

We hear a large number of people assembled at Concord, on Tuesday last, and prevented the inferior court from sitting in that town.

Last night all the cannon on the North-battery were spiked up; it is said to be done by about 100 men (who came in boats) from the men of war in this harbour.

#### NEW-YORK, September 12.

All the members of his majesty's council, that have not resigned their seats, have retired into Boston; where the board of commissioners have also removed to from Salem.

Great numbers of persons of fortune are continually flocking into the town of Boston, as a place of refuge, from the vehement resentment of the country people, who in most parts of the province, and in very great numbers, are daily under arms.

By a late act of the British parliament, the following duties are to take place at Quebec the 5th of April, 1775.

For every gallon of brandy, or other spirits, of the manufacture of Great Britain, 6d. per gallon.

Rum or spirits from the colonies, 9d. per gallon.

Foreign spirits from Great Britain, 1s. per gallon.

Rum or spirits, the produce of any colony not under the dominion of Great Britain, 1s. per gallon.

Molasses imported in ships belonging to Great Britain, or the province of Quebec, 3d.

Molasses in any other ships in which the same may be legally imported, 6d.

#### Extract of a letter, dated London, July 29, 1774.

"The people of Philadelphia have increased their orders triply this fall; from whence I am persuaded they mean to have a non-importation agreement. I wish that New-York may not be left in the lurch."

#### ANNAPOLIS, September 29.

On Friday last died at his seat on Patowmack river, greatly lamented, THOMAS ADDISON, Esq; he has left a widow and several small children to deplore the loss of a tender husband and affectionate parent.

Many reflections being thrown out by some prejudiced persons, insinuating that the Quakers are totally inactive in the present struggles for American liberty, it is with real pleasure that we can assure the public, that that truly respectable society have lately resolved in one of their meetings lately held at Philadelphia, neither to drink tea, nor suffer any to be used in their families.

Philadelphia, in congress, Thursday 22d September, 1774.

#### Resolved,

That the congress request the merchants and others in the several colonies, not to send to Great Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already sent, to be delayed or suspended, until the sense of the congress on the means to be taken for the preservation of the liberties of America.

An extract from the minutes,

Charles Thomson, secretary.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE.

#### ENTERED.

Ship Betsey Richmond, William Nicoll, from Lewis Town.

Schooner Elizabeth, Litchfield Luce, from Salem.

Schooner Lively, Walter Gwynn, from Virginia.

Sloop Three Brothers, Bani Bradley, from New-York.

#### CLEARED.

Brig Jilting Frigate, Eliza Belt, for London.

Ship Brothers, George Buchanan, for London.

Brig Baltimore, John Bruce, for Barbados.

Sloop Esther, Thomas Waters, for Barbados.

Ship Camden, Joseph Richardson, for London.

Sloop Fanny, Jacob Johnson, for St. Christopher's.

Schooner Half-Moon Planter, Johnson Bafden, ditto.

#### ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Tuesday the 15th of November will be run for, the Jockey club purse of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, free only for horses, &c. belonging to the members of the club.

On Wednesday and Thursday following will be two town purses of FIFTY POUNDS each, one for four years old, the other give and take. And,

On Friday will be run for, a PURSE, being the surplus money remaining over the five years subscription of the Jockey club. Further particulars in the next gazette.

WILLIAM EDDIS, secretary.

Chester-town, Kent county, Maryland.  
**T**O be run for on Tuesday the 25th of October next, a purse of fifty pounds, the three mile heat, carrying weight for blood and age agreeable to the underwritten table.  
 On Wednesday the 26th will be run for, a give and take purse of thirty pounds at the same place and the same heats as above, upon the terms they run at Annapolis in the year 1773.  
 And on Thursday the 27th, a purse of twenty pounds will be run for over the same course the two mile heats, carrying weight for age and blood agreeable to the abovementioned table, the winning horse of each preceding day excepted.  
 Three pounds entrance each for the first day's race, for the second day a guinea each for non-subscribers; those who are subscribers and have horses to start, to pay each a guinea for their entrance the first day, and for the second twenty shillings entrance, and for the third day's race each to pay twenty shillings entrance.  
 The age and pedigree of each horse to be well attested before he starts. Any horse winning two clear heats is intitled to the purse.  
 Three reputed running horses to start each day or so race.  
 Each person entering on the course on horseback must pay 6d to the owner thereof, and each carriage 1s. *Chas. Gordon* 2 w 1  
 Table, viz:  

	7 years old	6 years	5 years	4 years
Full blood	140	133	126	119
1/2	133	126	119	112
1/4	126	119	112	105
3/4	119	112	105	98
1/2	112	105	98	91
1/4	105	98	91	84
3/4	98	91	84	77
1/2	91	84	77	70

**T**O be run for at Oxford in Talbot county, the fifth day of next October, a purse of twenty shillings, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for blood and age.  
 N. B. Those persons that do not subscribe one guinea, to pay double entrance money.  

Blooded horses	weights
A full blood aged	154
1/2 ditto	147
1/4 ditto	140
3/4 ditto	133
1/2 ditto	126
1/4 ditto	119
3/4 ditto	112
country	105

  
 and for every year younger seven pounds to be deducted.  
 Horses to be entered the day before the race, with Mr. Edward Bromwell, sen. living in Oxford.

**FOR CHARTER,**  
**T**HE ship Elizabeth, Thomas Boog, master, now lying in Chester river, will be ready to receive her load in a few days, for any port in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Straights. For terms, apply to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart at Annapolis, or the master on board. *J. Dashi & Stewart*

**FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.**  
**O**N Thursday last, the 25th of September, was lost at Mr. John Howard's tan-yard, a silver watch, with I. B. in large capitals engraved on the back of it. Whoever has the said watch, and will bring it to the subscriber, shall have the above reward. *JOSUA BELT*  
 September 25, 1774.

**A**LL persons indebted to Thomas Tillard and Co. for dealings at Pigg Point, are desired to make speedy payment. Those that cannot pay immediately, may, if they deserve it, have further indulgence, on giving their bond, with security, if required. *THOMAS TILLARD.*

**T**O be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th of November, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange.

**A**TRACT of land, containing 104 acres, being part of Anne Arundel manor, and whereon I now live; for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pigg Point. *GERARD HOPKINS, son of Philip.*

**T**O be sold by the subscriber, on Friday the 17th of November, on the premises, for sterling cash, or good bills of exchange.

**A**TRACT or parcel of land, being part of Anne Arundel manor, containing 90 acres. Also some valuable negroes. *THOMAS MEDCALF.*

**T**O be sold according to the last will and testament of Thomas Rutland, deceased.

**A**TRACT or parcel of land called Cheney's purchase, lying on the South side of South river, near flat creek, containing by patent one hundred acres, late the property of Benjamin Welch; the land is chiefly cleared, but the soil good and well adapted to farming or planting. The sale to be on the premises on the first day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day. *LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.*

**T**HE creditors of Francis Hepburn late of the city of Annapolis, are desired to meet at Mr. Cornelius Garretson's, on Monday the third day of October next, with their accounts legally proved. *Wm. Conn.*

**T**O be sold to the highest bidder, (pursuant to the will of George Conn, deceased,) on the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of October next,

**A**BOU T two hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, lying within a mile of said town, whereon is two plantations in good repair, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made, the land will be laid off before the day of sale, so that it may be viewed by any person inclinable to purchase; one hundred and fifty pounds current money must be paid down, and six months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving bond with security if required. *Wm 10/7/ WILLIAM CONN.*

**S A L E of L A N D S.**  
**T**O be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 16th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. Charlton in Frederick-town, Frederick county, the following tracts of land, viz.

**O**NE tract called Dearbought, lying on a draught of Antietam, near the head of a spring at Thomas Anderson's old place, containing by patent, 500 acres, more or less.

**A** tract called partnership, lying near the mouth of Monocacy, below the upper ford, containing by patent 100 acres, more or less.

**A** tract called Piney hill, lying about eight miles above the mouth of Conococheague, on the east side of Lick-run, near Pamack river, containing by patent, 86 acres, more or less. Any person inclinable to purchase may be informed of the title and terms of sale by applying to

Annapolis, Sept. **DANIEL DULANY**  
**GILBERT BUCHANAN.**  
**JAMES DICK and STEWART.**  
 21, 1774.

**T**O be sold at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th of October next,

**P**ART of a tract of land called Northampton, containing 226 acres, lying in Prince George's county, upon the main road, leading from Upper Marlborough to B adensburg. There are on the land a dwelling house, very good tobacco-house, quarter and other out-houses, and a fine apple orchard.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises. The title is indisputable. *Wm 3*  
*John O'Neil* **WILLIAM PILE.**

**T**O be sold on the premises, on Thursday the 10th of October next, for ready money, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

**A** VALUABLE tract of land lying in Frederick county, about sixteen miles above George town, occupied at present by Nathaniel Offutt, son of Samuel, being part of a tract called the Younger Brother, containing 203 1/2 acres; on which there is a well improved plantation in good order for cropping, with a very fine young orchard--an undoubted title will be made the purchaser, by *Wm 3*  
*Adam Stuart* **ADAM STEUART.**

**T**O be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Thomas Galloway, senior, deceased (and pursuant to the last will and testament of said Galloway)

**O**NE Negro man, and one Negro woman, for current money, sterling, or bills of exchange. Also, at the same time, will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep, with some household furniture. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.--All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Galloway, senior, deceased, are desired to come and make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly proved for payment. *J. Bowman*  
 4 w 1 **MARY GASSAWAY, Executrix.**

**D R U G S and M E D I C I N E S.**  
**A** fresh and very general assortment just arrived in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, and to be sold on the usual terms by

**J O H N B O Y D.**  
 At his medicinal store in Baltimore.

**I**N this importation I have received a large quantity of patent medicines, perfumery and grocery, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, allspice and salt petre, &c. juniper, anise, fennel, coriander, caraway and fœnugreek seeds; also surgeons pocket instruments, shop furniture, cases of scalpels, bist and common lancets, rusture truffs, &c. As it is probable a non-importation agreement may be soon entered into by the colonies, our intercourse with Great Britain must of course be much interrupted, and regular supplies of goods from thence, not so easily obtained as hitherto; my physical friends and other customers will please to advert to this circumstance, and supply themselves before my present stock is exhausted. I mean, however, to continue my importations by every opportunity, conformable to any general restrictions that may take place.

September 19th, 1774. *10/10/* **JOHN BOYD.**  
 N. B. Those gentlemen indebted to me above the usual term of credit, will please to consider how impossible it is to carry on any trade with spirit and success without regular and punctual remittances. *W 6*

**S I X P O U N D S R E W A R D.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living near Baltimore-town, a convict servant man, named John Biver, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has short brown hair, and brown skin much burnt with the sun; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured cloth coat and jacket, lined with white, a pair of linen twiled breeches, of nabrig trousers, of nabrig shirt, white Irish linen ditto, a pair of old grey worsted stockings, a pair of country made black and white coarse yarn ditto, a pair of country made coarse shoes, tied with strings, an old felt hat, some cash, a wallet, and some other trifles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so as I may get him again, shall receive if taken 10 miles from home 40 shillings, if 20 miles 3 pounds, if 100 miles 5 pounds, if 200 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by *1X 10/5/* **HENRY STEVENSON, son of Edward.**

**ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.**

**W**HEREAS an attempt has been made to set fire to Hackley forge near Elk-Ridge landings, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any person who will discover the offender or offenders, so as he, or they, be convicted thereof.

*2* **WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.**

**N**O T I C E is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for erecting warehouses on a more convenient spot at Elk-Ridge landing, than where the old ones now stand. *2* *4 w*

**T E N P O U N D S R E W A R D.** September 26th, 1774. *5*

**R**AN away yesterday morning from the subscribers in Annapolis, two indentured servant men, the one named Thomas Salisbury, a coachman, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, short yellow coloured hair, a very impudent fellow, with an indifferent four countenance; Had on, and took with him, a white drilling coat and breeches, with white metal buttons, several white shirts, brown worsted stockings, a pair of new thin pumps, and a gold laced hat. The property of Richard Lee. The other an Englishman, named John Rhodes, born in London, a carpenter by trade, is about 25 years of age, five feet 7 inches high, bow-legged, of a swarthy complexion, and short black hair. Had on a suit of superfine broad mixed coloured cloth that had been lately turned, white metal buttons, two or three white shirts and an old beaver hat. The property of Philip Thomas Lee.

Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any jail within this province, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive six pounds reward, or three pounds for either; and if taken out of the province ten pounds for both, or in proportion, and reasonable charges if brought to Annapolis.

*1 X* **RICHARD LEE.**  
**PHILIP THOMAS LEE.**

**S**TRAYED, or was stolen from the town of Portobacco in Charles county, on Wednesday night of the 14th inst. a very likely well made dark chestnut coloured sorrel horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, with a narrow blaze down his face, and had a long tail and thick hanging mane, was shod before and behind, has thick legs, is pretty much wind galled, his brand, if any, not known; has on his rump, not far from the hip bone, on which side is not perfectly recollected, sundry white hairs mixed with the others, forming a patch about the size of the palm of a man's hand; this is not very discoverable, being high on the rump, he paces a little, trots and gallops. Whoever will take up and deliver the said horse to Mr. Joseph Harrison, living in the said town, or to the subscriber in the town of Alexandria, shall be paid four pounds Pennsylvania currency *W 6*  
 September 23, 1774. *10/10/*

**R O B E R T H A R R I S O N.**

**T**O be sold to the highest bidder, on the 12th of October next, for cash, good bills of exchange, or short credit, on giving bond with security,

**P**ART of a tract of land lying in Prince George's county, about three miles below Snowden's Iron-Works, on Patuxent river, and containing two hundred and twenty-six acres.

The land is remarkably fine, having on it upwards of one hundred acres of meadow equal to any in the province; fifty acres is already cleared, and laid down in fine Timothy. There is ground cleared to make 150 barrels of corn--the remainder is entirely wood land, and remarkable for good timber of all sorts; as for improvements, there are a good dwelling-house 26 by 20, a cow-house 20 feet long, and another out-house 16 feet square. I will either sell the whole with the stock and crop on it, or separate, as it may best suit the purchaser. *10/10/* *2* **JOHN GANTT.**

**T**O be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 10th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

**A** LOT of ground lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71; on which is a good brick dwelling house, and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder; this lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £255 sterling. *2 X* **WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.**

**T**O be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for current money, sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange, at the dwelling plantation of Lewis Duvall, in Prince George's county, near Patuxent iron-works,

**A** PARCEL of likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children: there are some very valuable young fellows amongst them. The sale will be attended by *10/10/* *2* **SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.**

**T**O be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, at Mr. William Spurrier's tavern on Elk-Ridge,

**A**BOU T six hundred acres of good land, lying about eight miles from Elk-Ridge landings: there is two plantations on the premises, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made; any person inclinable to view the land, may apply to Mr. Spurrier the day before the sale; for title and terms of sale, apply to *10/10/* *3 X* **HENRY GRIFFITH.**  
 N. B. There is a fine bank of iron ore on the said land.

**T E N P O U N D S R E W A R D.** September 19, 1774.

**R**AN away last night, from the subscriber living in Baltimore county, in the fork of Gunpowder, a convict servant man named John Rice, has lost one of his eyes, has been in the country about two months, about five feet seven inches high, middle aged, had on and took with him a small hat with the brim bound, a brown coat, blue jacket, one striped ditto, a pair of light coloured breeches, white cotton stockings, white worsted and brown thread ditto, white linen shirt, of nabrigs ditto and trousers, a pair of double soled shoes stitched round the quarters, a silk handkerchief. He took with him a bay mare, about 13 hands high, and old saddle. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant and mare, so that I may get them again, shall have 10 miles from home three pounds, if out of the county five pounds, and if 100 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, and two thirds of the above reward for the servant alone, paid by *2* **JOHN STEVENSON, son of Edward.**

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. *W 3*



# TO BE SOLD.

**A** TRACT of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, situated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, opposite to Mr. Robert Beverly's, extending between two and three miles upon the river: a great part of it lies well, is extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are also, besides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may be easily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow land, together with a valuable mill seat, are to be had on a large water-course running through the greatest part of the tract, which affords several delightful situations for gentlemen's seats, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in possession of tenants at will, some of whom pay from £. 20 to £. 25 annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and possession given at Christmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th day of October; and if not disposed of before that time in this manner (of which public notice shall be given in the Virginia gazette) it will be offered for public sale upon the premises, on the third Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with good security. The lands will be shewn, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber in Westmoreland county. **WILLIAM BERNARD.**

To be let to the lowest bidder, at the Court Springs in St. Mary's county, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next.

**T**HE building of an overshot water-mill at said place, when a full meeting of the trustees for Charlotte Hall is earnestly desired. **HENRY TUBMAN, Secy.**

**A**T the last meeting of the jockey club the rules at this place in October next were fixed, and are as follow, viz.

On Tuesday the 4th, the jockey club plate of one hundred guineas will be run for, free for members of the jockey club only.

On Wednesday the 5th, a give and take purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club subscription, free for any horse, mare or gelding, on the following terms. Hests four miles. 3 years old to carry 6 st. 12 lb. 4 years old 7 st. 10 lb. 5 years old 8 st. 8 lb. 6 years old 9 st. 6 lb. aged 10 st. Subscribers to the jockey club or town subscriptions to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

On Thursday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the town subscription, free for any horse, &c. hests four miles each, weights the same as the jockey club plate; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

And on Friday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club and town subscription; hests four miles; and weights the same as the first day; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

Horses, &c. that run for any of the above purses, to be entered with the secretary of the club on the Saturday before the race, and proper certificates then produced of their age, and to start each day at eleven o'clock. **GEORGE WEEDON, Secy.**

## A valuable sale of LANDS.

**T**O be sold, a tract of land in Berkely and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies seven miles on each side of Susquehanna river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the convenience attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expense, might soon be reduced to the like state. Each side of the streams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a sub-mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. Likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rolet's, on Rappahannock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will show the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. **(7W) 10 RALPH WORMELY.**

Calvert county, September 3, 1774. **T**HE land I advertised to be sold the 2d inst. is, for the benefit of Mr. James Mackall's creditors, not being then sold—I hereby give notice, that the said land will be exposed to public sale at Huntingtown, on Saturday the 1st of Oct. next, for ready cash, or approved bills of exchange; it will be sold altogether, or in separate lots, as may best suit the purchasers—the title to the said land being doubtful to some, I have therefore got the opinion of two gentlemen eminent in the law, who say it is good, which opinions, and further particulars of the sale, will be made known at the day thereof, or before, by applying to **WILLIAM ALLEN.**

**T**HE commissioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 300 ton of good Salsquannah or Severn stone, to be delivered immediately. Any person or persons who will engage to furnish it at a reasonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewise want a quantity of plank and scantling.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a rider will start from this office every Monday morning at 10 o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mail from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening.

**ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.**

Annapolis, August 1, 1774. **J**OHNN KING, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Esq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the house and stables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the same in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horses. Those gentlemen that please to favour him with their kind custom, may depend on the gentlest and kindest treatment, and the greatest care taken of their horses; he has also provided himself with able saddle horses, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends letting out at a reasonable rate; it is needless to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to strangers and their horses.

## SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a fair-haired negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his clothing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars; if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by **THOMAS COCKEY.**

## Harford county, Joppa, August 15, 1774. THREE POUNDS REWARD.

**R**AN away last night from the subscriber, an English servant man named Thomas Painter, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a sandy complexion, very short hair a good deal on the reddish cast; it is thought he took a light coloured wig with him, which in all probability he will wear; hath sore lips, his hands very much freckled, stoops in his shoulders, his legs are a good deal swelled owing to his being confined on board ship, and is battled-ham'd; had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coat, with a velvet cape much worn, a black cloth jacket without sleeves, buckskin breeches, and coarse linen ditto, very greasy, Irish linen shirt, ozabrigs ditto, grey ribbed worsted stockings, good shoes and pated buckles, tailor hat half worn. Whoever takes up and brings home said servant, shall have, if five miles or more, from home twenty shillings; if ten miles thirty shillings; if twenty miles forty shillings; if thirty miles fifty shillings, and if fifty miles the above reward paid by **ALEXANDER COWAN.**

Annapolis, 27th July, 1774. **R**AN away, on Saturday evening last, an Irish servant boy, named Daniel Kennedy, about 16 years old, fresh complexion, light brown hair, inclining to curl, small of his age; had on, and took with him, one wilton and one brown holland coat, one n. knen, one striped handkerchief, and one brown holland waistcoat, two pair of nankens, and one pair of drab breeches, a blue duffin great-coat, silver shoe, knee, and hat buckles, (nearly all new) beaver hat, with shirts, stockings, trousers, &c. It is supposed he went away with his uncle, who lives on or near Ch. plank, on the eastern shore, who is master of a main b. y-craft. As the boy has been very ungrateful in going away, and the uncle very wrong in assisting him, I do promise the uncle, if he brings home the boy in a reasonable time, not to take that advantage the law has given me over him; and if he does not, I will give a reward of five pounds to any person that will secure the boy, that I may get him, and give such information that will be sufficient to bring the uncle to justice; or three pounds or the boy only.

**JAMES HENDRICKS**

## December 15, 1773. SIX POUNDS REWARD.

**W**ENT away about ten days ago, from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty-three years of age, thin and low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either on the north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro she keeps company; if any person except the negro abovementioned, will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall receive above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. **CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.**

To be rented from Year to year, or for a term of years.

**B**ELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of one in Berkely county. **W 43 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.**

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774. **R**AN away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jacks bound with red, two pair of nanken breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chestnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and 10 in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by **RICHARD CRABB.**

**T**HE subscribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at the vestry room near the church in All-Saints parish in Calvert county, on Tuesday the fourth day of October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any person or persons who will undertake to build, and in a workmanlike manner compleat and finish a new parish church, near the ground where the old church now stands. If the weather should prove rainy on the day abovementioned, then we will meet the next fair day.

**THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT, EDWARD GANTT, THOMAS REYNOLDS, CHARLES GRAHAME, WILLIAM IRELAND.**

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis.

**Q**UINCY's observations on the Boston port-bill; with thoughts on civil society and standing armies, price 1s. 8d. Likewise,

**JULIET GRANVILLE**, or the history of the human heart, a vol. by Mr. Brooke, price 10s. It is recommended by the monthly reviewers as a novel of genius and uncommon merit, a sounding with sentiments of the most refined kind, animated with the love of virtue.

Red and white port wines of the best quality to be sold at W. A.'s shop, at 35 s. per dozen each; where may be had gratis, catalogues of a large assortment of books lately imported. **W 4**

To be sold by the subscriber, on the 12th day of October next, at public vendue, at the plantation where John Brown, deceased, formerly lived, near the Round Bay on Severn river.

**A** PARCEL of likely slaves, consisting of men, women, and children; cattle, horses, and household furniture, for cash only.

**VACHEL WORTHINGTON, For ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON, executrix.**

Annapolis, August 19, 1774. **T**HE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath declined the baking business, and as he purposes to leave this province as soon as he can get his affairs settled, requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment, and all those that have demands against him to send in their accounts, and they shall be settled by **JORDAN STEIGER.**

Strayed or stolen, between the 14th and 20th of July, from Mr. Tho. Addison's ferry, opposite Alexandria.

**A** LIKELY roan mare, 3 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, her hind-quarters somewhat worn by dragging them as she walks, and trots. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to Mr. William Herbert, merchant at Alexandria, shall receive one guinea; if stolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas.

Stolen or strayed from George-Town, in May last, **A** RED COW, with a white star on her forehead and a little white on the tail, she was near calving, and had a bell on, with a broad good strap tied with a string, the buckle being broke hung down.

Whoever will give information of the said cow, so that she may be had again, to Mr. William Denkins, merchant in George-Town, shall receive 20 shillings reward. **BAR. BLOTH.**